FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, APRIL 27, 1848.

London is a wonderful aggregated mass of mankind, and must be supposed to contain a ull proportion of their folly and wickedness, but when the police returns inform us that in the year 18.7 sixtytwo thousand persons were taken into custody in the metropolis for crimes and offences of al sorts, we are struck with the melancholy fact that this is very little less than one out of every thirty-two of the entire population. Out of this number probably, about one-half were discharged, that being the proportion of the preceding year, whilst only about five thousand would be committed for trial It is a gratifying circumstance that crime appears to have establishment of the new police. In 1832 the num-63,384; in 1846, 62,834; and last year 62,000, of whom 41,500 were males, and 20,500 females. The charges of drunkenness have materially decreased. In 1831 the number was 23,788, whilst in 1846 it was only 17,563. We wish we could say that ignorance, the parent of crime, was proportionally decreasing, but the appalling fact is on record that out of the 41,500 males taken into custody last year, 13,000 were totally ignerant of even the rudiments of learning, and that only 150 could read and write well. Of the 20,500 women taken into custody, 9,000 could neither read nor write, and only 14 could read and write well.

Some of the London journals are laudatory of the speeches of your leading men in Congress upon the French revolution. Mr. Calhoun's speech meets with high commendations, and is given at length in the "Standard" of the 24th instant. The came paper, speaking about the speeches delivered in Congress upon the death of Mr. Anaus says:
"In making extracts from the speeches on the death of Mr. Adams, we felt, not without some sense of · humiliation, that, in whatever else we might claim to excel our kindred of America, we could make · little boast of the superiority of our public men, · either in genius or Christian spirit."

A late report made by a select committee of the House of Commons, upon the subject of the cotton trade, seems to put the question about this country's deriving its supply of the raw material from the East Indies to rest for an indefinite period. Amongst other things, this report states: "The cotton goods annually exported from England amount to about £25,000,000 in value, or nearly one-half of the whole amount of exports. The · manufacturing of cotton goods employs 3,000,000 ' people, or about one-tenth of the whole popula-These two statements are decisive as to the importance of this branch of business to Great Britain. The importation of raw cotton from India commenced in 1790, a year or two before that from America began. Since 1813 the trade with India has been perfectly free. India furnishes, in weight, about one-eighth of the entire British consumption. But, in point of quality, it is only about half the value of American cotton. The value of India cotton imported is, therefore, about one-sixteenth of the whole. "India can never compete with Ame-' rica in the produce of cotton. Cotton is known . to have been cultivated in India more than 2,300 . years, but yet the quantity exported does not ex-· ceed in quantity one-fourth, or in value one-eighth, of what is exported from a few of the Southern · States of the United States, where it has not been known sixty years. The voyage from India is about three times the length of the American voy-' age, and the freight is, at least, twice as much, but allowing for the difference in value, the expense is ' four times as much." Cotton is brought from its place of growth to that of shipment from two to six hundred miles. " Under all circumstances, the pro-· ject of substituting Indian for American cotton is \* perfectly visionary." "Those," says the report,
who argue against the propriety of being dependant upon a foreign country for cotton, forget that · England is entirely dependant upon one country ' for tea, which furnishes nearly £5,000,000 of the ' annual revenue, and almost entirely upon another country for tobacco, which raises nearly £4,000,000

of the same revenue." The good folks here are loud in their praises of sions of the French Republic, and most certainly it is a measure at which humanity should and does rejoice. The decree is to take effect two months after its publication in the colonies. An indemnity is to be granted to the slave-owners, the amount and form of which is to be fixed by the National Assembly. All traffic in slaves between proprietors in the colonies is interdicted from the day of the publication of the decree. All introduction, by hire or otherwise, of negroes into the colonies is also forbidden. This clause is especially intended to presimilar to that of the Hill-coolies in the English colonies. If half what is said about this latter system be true, we have not much to boast about on the score of humanity. In a recent publication, entitled " Letters from Madras," by a Lady, it is said : "This Hill-cooly trade is neither more nor less than an East-Indian slavetrade, just as wicked as its predecessor. 'These coolies are shipped off by thousands from all parts of India to the colonies instead of negroes. Twenty-one thou-'sand are said to have been sent from Pondicherry alone ; 'numbers are kidnapped, and all are entrapped and persuaded under false pretences. They are extremely ignorant, and do 'not even know that they are leaving the company's dominions. They are so ill-treated by their masters that few live to come back. Those who do, bring with them the same 'marks of flogging and cruelty that we used to hear of \*among the slaves. There are also great horrors on board ship. Many die on the passage," &c. This good lady may be making the most of the matter, but there is enough generally admitted to be true to render it becoming for the Gov. ernment to make strict investigation into it.

France and England are reciprocally benefiting each other by their present positions and line of procedure. France has certainly acquired an aspect of more calmness, dignity, and security, and her Provisional Government has appeared to be something more than a nominal one since it approximated to paring for the great Chartist demonstration on the 10th inst. Would France have taken the firm and dignified position which she did against the great Communist demonstration in under his control, to a very considerable degree. Two differ-Paris, if England had not set the example against the Chart- ent lists of candidates, or tickets, as you briefly and properly of a letter which Mr. Buzwan, the British Minister at Maists on Kennington Common? We think not. And we probably do not go much too far when we ascribe the preservation of law and order in both countries to the positions assumed by the respective Governments. Again: would England be so well prepared to take ameliorating steps for increasomits those of all the other members of the Government; reply which Mr. Bulwer received, although argumentative ing the political rights and bettering the social condition of the mass of the people, if France had not shown the necessity and trade connected to them. In LAMARTINE's list there are five; circumstances justified, considering the relative position of the practicability of such measures? Again we reply in the nega- all the great officers of the Provisional Government, with the two countries; for Spain undoubtedly over much to England tive. We have no idea that reform in England will bear the exception of the above four; Generals Courteris, Cavaignac, on the score of political assistance and givice; and Mr. Bulform of revolution. She is very differently circumstanced to and Divivier; four of the Mayors of arondissements and ad- wer's letter was merely one of friendly advice for Spain to France. The political institutions of England possess a recuperative energy and renovating power which those of France were deficient in. Besides, the Government of England ensonable and practicable measures of reform. The French one turned a deaf ear and made obstinate resistance against any reform. The English reformers are, we are happy to say, going coolly, rationally, and most truly patriotically to work. Great meetings have already been held at Birmingham,

Manchester, Leicester, and other populous places.

The liberal press is busily employed discussing the means

fluential class of inhabitants. There is no doubt but that are calculated upon from this demonstration. Commercial come to every country where power has oscillated between these meetings represent the wishes and objects of the new and fiscal affairs are yet sadly out of joint; the last statement despotism and license, and has not yet settled in the middle reform party in the House of Commons, who have lately of the Bank of France is discouraging; it epresonts a dimiformed themselves into a society, with Mr. Hume for Presi. nution of specie during the week of 3,600,000 frances, and an The Duke and Duchess DE MONTPENSIER are on their dent, and Mr. Compan as Vice President, and who are already designated as the fourth party in the House of Commons, the Treasury deposite has diminished 7,100,000 francs, and other join them in their political banishment; but this is a step that Whigs, the Peelites, and the Protectionists forming the other deposites 2,300,000. The entire circulation is 315 millions, NARVARZ would scarcely venture upon at present. There is three. Probably this fourth party does not at present number the specie 89 millions. the House of Commons. It is not likely that it will ever join against the suppression of the Professorshij of Political Econwith the Tories and Protectionists against the Whige, but it omy in the College of France, lately held by M. Michel Che- intrigues would be suspected of receiving aid from the prebeen gradually on the decrease in London since the undoubtedly holds the balance of power. The meeting at valier. M. Lamartine, in reply, declared that, so far from sence of the Duke at Madrid. Spain wishes to avoid offendber of persons taken into custody was 77,543; in ham and Manchester, excepting that it advocated annual in. the intention of the Government to extend it by dividing under settled state of Catalonia, where a large body of Carlists is burgh and Glasgow. They will, no doubt, take place generally throughout the kingdom; all, however, is conducted calmly and quietly, but with great deliberation and firmness. It is quite obvious that the movement is assuming a very important character; the whole country is wide awake to the ecessity of reform, retrenchment, and economy; and there is not any party, either in or out of power, who will think it just or prudent to turn a deaf ear to respectful petitions for the removal of abuses which are self-evident, and to the granting of political privileges which no properly constituted govrnment would ever seriously think of withholding. A rather significant hint of the direction and power of public opinion may be found in the fact that Mr. MILNER GIISON has thought it necessary to resign the office of Vice President of Administration, he could not so fully represent the views and wishes of his Manchester constituency as he ought to do In fact, he had received very pointed hints that he did not please A very considerable portion of the distress occasioned by the

> carefully guarded against. There has been a good deal of gloomy foreboding respecting can only be guessed at.

The new Archbishop of CANTERBURY has been called "for the maintenance of peace," and he has executed the ceptable manner. He has, however, laid himself open to a every thing depends on that contingency, and it is a fearful charge of apparent hostility to the House of Lords by saying one. in his address to the Deity, "In our prosperity we have too much forgotten Thee : other brds besides Thee have had their policy is enlightened and their people contented. PRUSSIA dominion over us." It is an unfortunate expression and is beginning to call seriously into question the right of Austria might have been easily avoided. So serious a subject should to place herself at the head of the Germanic Confederation, not be joked upon; but then the liability should have been and to act as the leader of the Germanic Diet. The Prussian

Parliament will assemble again on this day week, and most in order to settle this question, and the following is the result: nportant measures will immediately occupy its attention. It In Hungary, Gallicia, Bohemia, Moravia, Steiermark, and will be besieged with petitions for reforms of all kinds, and lilyria, there are 14,200,000 Slavonians, and in Hungary the redressal of grievances of every description. Ireland will 4,900,000 Maggars. Its Italian subjects amount to 4,400,000; demand strong and judicious legislation. The West Indies its Wallachian to 1,300,000; its Jewish to 450,000; its Gipsey and their various interests will need immediate attention. Mr. tribes to 30,000, and its pure German to 6,300,000 only, D'ISRAELI will call upon Ministers to fulfil our treaties with On the other hand, it is proved by figures that the population Denmark and maintain her inviolability against Prussia; and of Prussia, exclusive of the Polish inhabitants in Prussia numerous other demands upon their time and attention will proper and in Posen, is fifteen millions of true Germans, se sure to grow out of the present very unsettled state of Eu. speaking the German language as their vernacular, rope, and of the necessity of adapting our own position to any thoroughly German in feelings, habits, sympathies, and origin. and every possible emergency which may arise from the unu- The Prussians place these two number, 6,300,000 and

causes. The more we reflect upon the crisis which England the former, or Prussia, with the latter, should be looked upon passed through on the 10th of this month, the more we are as the head of the Germanic Confederation and the President satisfied that not only the condition of this country for the of the Diet? The question is an important one, but it will the French Provisional Government for having abolished slavery in all the colonies and posses. then also in suspense. Many who looked anxious on that of Schleswig-Holstein. Denmark is in earnes in the business. day and pale with apprehension now laugh at the "unneces- Prussian commerce is suffering most severely, and all the Prussary precautions" taken by Government, and say that Ministers were desirous of getting up a panic as a pretext for the strong measures which they have since originated. But will neutrality in the business. The treaty obligations which were these fault-finders presume to say how much the very feeble- said to bind her to take part with Denmark are declared to be ness of the Chartist demonstration was occasioned by the means which were taken to meet and put it down? What standing. There is a rumor of the death of the King of would have been the result had Ministers not acted as they Denmark ; there is no doubt of his being dargerously ill with did, and had not noble English-hearted London roused itself bronchitis. as it never was roused before, and determined to stand boldly Nothing newfrom Paussia or Sweden. Returning south vent the introduction of negroes from Senegal by any system up in defence of its constitution and laws, its altats and its we have abundance of contradictory reports about Polano. hearths? No one can answer this question; but we do know and the wishes, intentions, and prospects of her gallant peowhat was anticipated in Ireland and in France; and we see ple. HUNGART and BOREMIA have gained many political the consequences, favorable in the extreme to rational liberty privileges, and are quiet. The same may a said of all the and truth and peace, which have been among the first fruits of "Englishmen having done their duty." Excuse this eu- Duchy of Baden, where a portion of the inhantants, who were logy. I know not when I have been more strongly moved anxious to establish a republic, have been very severely handled and excited than I was on the day of this momentous crisis; by the other party, and almost annihilated Nothing new I know not when I beheld a finer exhibit of the truly moral from Vienna, excepting that the Emperor, so far from wishsublime than I saw on that day; when London, with every ing to treat with his Italian States for their ndependence, is nerve braced up to the most painful tension, and every heart doing all he can to keep them under his rue. Meanwhile, beating thick with apprehension, still exhibited a calmness of outward demonstration and a decided air of preparation and dertakes he appears to succeed in. Troops from Naples, Rome, determination which was worthy her name and fame and the Florence, Genoa, and Turin are daily swelling the Sardinic

character of her people. Nothing new of importance in relation to IRELAND.

France is now busy with her elections for the approaching National Convention, which is to give a form and substance to her future political and social institutions. We sincerely hope that men will be elected who will be able and willing to discharge their important functions judiciously. The votes will not be counted up until Friday, so that you must wait must next steamer for the result. The rumor is that Langer Tine has been elected almost unanimously, and that Linear Rolling has been elected almost unanimously, and that Langer Rolling has been returned by a large majority for the departion of L'Aisne. There is no doubt that great dissensions still exist among the members of the Provisional Government, paragency of a college or council, in an indived manner, as herement of L'Aisse. There is no doubt that great dissensions still exist among the members of the Provisional Government, particularly between Lanauting and Leduin, but the former sets the latter at complete defiance, and holds him in, under his control, to a very considerable degree. Two different lists of candidates, or tickets, as you briefly and properly call them, have been prepared for the department of the Seine, by the two sections of the Government. The Lanauting of the Sine, by the two sections of the Government. The Lanauting of the Sine, by the directions of Lord Pairmanston, addressed by the two sections of the Government. The Lanauting of the Sine, by the directions of Lord Pairmanston, and not through the supposed to be small. The Schleswig territory has been the scene of another conflict. The bands of Prussian and other volunteers which crossed the river came into collision with the Danes between Kiel and Ekenfardo, in the woods of Schnellmarker, on the morning of the 21st, and, after a battle which lasted five hours, the Prussians were driven back with a loss of twenty killed and fifty wounded. The extent of the Danish loss was not call them, have been prepared for the department of the Seine, drid, has, by the directions of Lord Palmanston, addressed twent; of the names on this latter list have some mechanical and cleverly expressed, was of a more vitaperative nature than junct Mayors ; two of the former deputies ; two colonels of the take warning by France, and adopt a mere liberal and enlight-National Guards; Béranger, Lamennais, and two of the editors of he National, are on this list; there is very little doubt therefore unpalatable. Mr. Bulwer's letter was removed as The Milan Gazette—not bad authority on such p tors of he National, are on this list; there is very little doubt therefore unpalatable. Mr. Bulwer's letter was removed as joys the confidence and esteem of the people. That of France that all will be elected. It is calculated that Lednu Rolling for a specified upon respecting all real incidents of the war—first that all will be elected. It is calculated that Lednu Rolling for a specified upon respecting all real incidents of the war—first that the river Mincio is the limit separating Lombardy from the Venetian provinces; and that having driven the taken with much allowance.

Garde Aobile, fraternize very amicsbly together in Paris.

The brracks are now occupied, one-half by soldiers of the line the other by the Garde Mobile. The forces which have been best manifested by leaving them to their own de-Manchester, Leicester, and other populous places.

The liberal press is busily employed discussing the means by which the middle and working classes may be reunited for the purpose of seeking further practical reforms in the constitution of the Legislature. A petition has been adopted at Birmingham, asking for household suffrage, vote by ballot,

The liberal press is busily employed discussing the means to their own devices. What matters to England or an English Minister what policy such statesmen pursue? We feel humiliated at England's entering into altercation with the Spanish Government, and having, as we are afraid, not the best of the argument. If Spain chooses to submit to the party that oppresses her, it

friennial recomb and before and b toral districts. This ans been | national workmen; six regiments of the line; eight regiments | is her business, and not England's; and we are quite con- | inforcements were con-

tiously and judiciously, it will soon be an influential portion of of Political Economy in Paris, who remonstrated with him There are strong rumors of schemes going on in the south Leicester agreed, in its general views, with those at Birming- desiring to check the progress of economical science, it was ing France. This would be very impolitic in the present unstead of triennial Parliaments. It was more decidedly a several distinct professorships that which before was limited organizing under the management of Generals Royo and Bol-Chartist movement. Similar meetings have been held at Ex- to one. "This science," said he, "mut not be as former- lis. This Carlist gathering might be increased to any amount eter, Leeds, Sheffield, and Hail, and in Scotland at Edin- 'ly, the science of wealth; the democratic republic must and by trans-Pyrenean sympathy. Therefore monarchical Spain fraternity, by which the fruits of labor will be augmented, the Montpensiers are removed to Seville.

There is much dread of a political outbreak at Madrid. The but a distribution of wealth more geneal, more equitable, The Minister then went on to exhort the society to persevere in its labors, "and to teach the Govrnment how to re-'labor and the augmentation of wages" Now, we must suppose, as we copy the above from a london paper, that M. LAMARTINE's language cannot have een properly translated : he could not talk such nonsense. Every treatise upon political economy in existence would tean the French Govthe Board of Trade; no doubt feeling that as a member of the countries of the countries of the Administration, he could not so fully represent the views and the freedom of labor;" seeing that they need little or no reconciling, being perfectly compatible with each other. What "the institution of property" has to do with "the augmentathose who had made him their representative, and he has chosen to quit office rather than be at issue with his supporters at Manchester. Mr. James Wilson (editor of the Econowith and the Hashington of property has to do with "the augmentation of wages" is not very clearly perceptible. Wages are governed by the scarcity or superabundance of labor compared with the quantum of work to be done, and has no more deschool on the subject of communism, and of that of Lowis deficient harvest of 1846, arose from a want of the knowledge BLANC on the organization of labor system. It is a trick of of the extent of that deficiency. A similar position should be Lamartine's enemies to weaken him with his fuends. He is entirely favorable. A very large reform meeting the next harvest, arising from the long-continued wet weather, trick, (for I regard it as nothing else,) but from a regard to Labut we hope without cause. The Emperor of Russia's in- martine's fame and character, and a wish that he should stand votes out of every 100, LEDRU ROLLIN not more terdict of the exportation of grain is now understood to ex- well with my fellow-citizens on your side of the Atlantic. He than 35, and Louis Blanc and Albert about 3. tend only to the ports on the Balte, and that exportation has done wonder in France since he was placed at the helm, will be allowed from Odessa and the Black Sea. His motives and if the vessel of state be finally wrecked by drifting on the rocks of anarchy and confusion it will not be his fault, but be solely attributable to her not steering well in a rough sea. pon, as head of the church, to draw up a form of prayer If France elects a judicious and enlightened body of men to the National Convention, and if that Convention fairly reptask according to the prescribed rules of orthodoxy in an ac- resent the feelings and wishes of the people, she is safe; but

HOLLAND and BELGIUM are quiet-a strong proof that journals have analyzed the population of the Austrian Empire sual combinations and operations of external and foreign 15,000,000, in juxtaposition, and ask whether Austria, with

small kingdoms, &c. of GERMANY, with the exception of the army. The most important ITALIAN news is that the Sici-

the course which the English Government pursued when pre- exist among the members of the Provisional Government, par- agency of a college or council, in an indirect manner, as here-

vention but this is the opinion of his opponents, and must be ed, and has therefore not been received in the same spirit. The troops of the line and the National Guard, and the in this matter; but knowing, as he must do, the characters he

little doubt but that the French Provisional Government more than sixty memoers in its ranks, but, if it proceed cau- M. LAMARTINE has received a deputation from the Society requested the removal of the Montpensiers from Madrid. ' will give it another character; it will make it the science of wishes to keep upon good terms with republican France, and

but a distribution of wealth more general, more equitable, and more universal among the people will be effected. The Government has also to struggle with a commercial paralysis of the same kind as that which oppresses France and nearly attached to their present form of Government. science, hitherto, has been directed to mae individuals rich, of the same kind as that which oppresses France and nearly 'henceforward it will be directed to enrich the whole people." all the continent of Europe; and it is aiming to cure this by coining; but, as the money is coined from bullion drawn from the bank cellars, the cure is far from certain; for the concile the institution of property with the freedom of coin will pass into the hands of capitalists and holders of notes, who will lock it up until times become less perilous.

There are rumors about political disturbances in GREECE. Nothing new of importance in the literary world: our London booksellers will not engage in any extensive undertaking until politics are a little more settled. In the theatrical world the great event of the day is the arrival in good health of Janux Linus. Indeed the Opera House needs her, for Covent Garden has monopolized nearly all the available talent, except the fair Swede. Two performances by amateurs will take place in London on the 15th and 17th of May, for the benefit of the Shakspeare fund. On the 15th the per-

APRIL 28 .- The news of this morning is almost too enlightened a statesman and philosopher to talk such non- at Leicester has been most admirably conducted. sense. I should not have so far noticed this electionsering. All the news about the French elections is on the side of law, order, and peace. LAMARTINE has 95 There is a rumor that Ledru Rollin has intimated his intention to resign, and that Lamartine has said. if he seriously offered his resignation, it would be accepted. So far as the Provinces have been heard from, there is every appearance of the moderate party having a large majority in the National Convention. There is not the report of a single outbreak or riot during the progress of the elections. Another most gratifying circumstance, inasmuch as it shows confidence in political affairs, is the rapid rise of public secuof the five per cents. were 62\(\frac{1}{2}\), 65, and 69. Railway shares have advanced in the same proportion. The Orleans has This is the real position, which I expose to you thus plainly have advanced in the same proportion. The Orleans has risen from 515 to 570, and the Rouen from 375 to 425. The cause assigned for this improvement is the confidence produced by the expected results of the elections, and the general tranquillity and order which prevail. There is a report, however, that the Government has relinquished its design of dispossessing the railroad companies, and taking the management of the roads in its own hands, owing to English capitalists, who are interested in these roads, having undertaken their completion. This is assigned as a reason for the extraordinary rise at the Bourse; it, however, needs confirmation.

Livearoon Markers, April 29.—At Mark Lane It is a singular fact that not more than two-thirds of the people. entitled to vote at the late election in Paris availed themselves to 51s.

> There has been a slight popular commotion at Roxx, but sequenly the market became steady, with an improved deorder was soon restored. The financial difficulties were giving way. Four ecclesiastical Legates had been recalled, and their places filled by persons of the laity. The Jews in the to sell at 4½, fair Mobile 4½, fair Orleans 45. Papal dominions have been emarcipated; every exertion is tined for the service of Lombardy. It will consist in all of 18,000 men. The Madrid mail of the 22d says that the nostility of the Narvaez government to England and its repentative was becoming daily more conspicuous.

The news from IRELAND is not satisfactory, and there rumor that Government is about to establish martial law in Dublin and some of the counties. This had a depressing effect upon our stock exchange yesterday, which is not

## EXTRACTS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

The French elections passed off quietly, the moderate part having been every where triumphant.

The English money market, although fluctuating, was genefally firm. Consols were selling in London at 82½.

A letter from Rome states that the Pope, on receiving the Envoy from the United States, said: "I shall be extremely

happy to enter into a treaty with so great a nation, especially with one in which the Church has nothing to fear from the Government, nor the Government from the Church."

Political affairs on the continent continue in about the same

disordered state.

In commercial matters there seems to be a slight improvement, notwithstanding the feverish state of affairs throughout

Europe.

At Altona, on the 24th of April, intelligence was received of the taking of the town of Schleswig by the troops of the Confederation, after an engagement which lasted from three o'clock in the afternoon of Easter Sunday until eleven o'clock

and fifty wounded. The extent of the Danish loss was not correctly ascertained.

The Danish Government have exercised their rights as belligerents, and have laid an embargo on all Prussian, Mecklenburg, and Hanoverian ships lying in the port of Copenhagen. The vessels of Hamburg and Lubeck are only to be respected as long as their respective countries abstain from joining the attack on Denmark.

In Lombardy the scene of war is not materially changed.

The army of Charles Albert, after having been repulsed befor Peschiera, which up to the last accounts had not been taken continues to maintain its position on the banks of the Mincio, the King's headquarters having been at Volta. There is evi

friendly Power, made in a friendly spirs; but it was unasked, and has therefore not been received in the same spirit.

We doubt not the correctness of Lord Palmerston's feelings in this matter; but knowing, as he must do, the characters he has to deal with at Madrid, we think the true dignity of England, and perhaps her friendly feelings towards Spain, would have been best manifested by leaving them to their own deformance.

Into that the river Minico is the limit separating Lombardy from the Venetian provinces; and that having driven the Matter and the Ming would terminate when Parma and Mantua had failed. On the 19th an attempt was made to surprise the advance post of the latter fortress, and the King advanced to the ditches, but the garrison kept itself vigorously within the walls, and nothing was accomplished except the killing of four of the besiegers.

was also present at this affair. The account states that after a very warm engagement the Austrians tere compelled to retire and shut themselves up in the fortress. Another attack was to be made on the fortress of Peschica, and the Piedmontess army was busily engaged in fortifying the bridges of Goito, Valleggio, and Moyambano.

An engagement has likewise taken place etween the Italian corps under Gen. Zuchi and the Austrans at Visco, a village situated on the frontiers of Illyris. The contest last-

village situated on the frontiers of Illyria. The contest ed four hours, at the end of which the Italiars succeeded in

gaining possession of the village.

The House of Commons of Sicily met on be 13th, after a preliminary discussion whether it was expedient to call to the throne an Italian prince of the family of Tuscany or Saxony, they at length decided, amidst the most enthusiastic applause, that Ferdinand Bourton and his dynisty had for ever fallen from the throne of Sicily, and that hereafter Sicily

shall govern herself.
In Spain matters were fast progressing towards an outbreak.

attached to their present form of Government.

Lord Palmerston has addressed a letter through Mr. Bulwer to the Spanish Ministry, but his advice has given such umbrage to the Narvaez Cabinet that the Duke Sotomayer sent rudeness.

Advices from Madrid indicate that a month will not expire

pletely at a stand.

Publications are exensively circulated, in which are canvassed the abdication of the Queen in favor of her son, the creation the abdication of the Queen in layor of her son, the creation of a new dynasty, and even the erection of a republic. The latter form of Government, after discussing the question in very inflammatory language, is declared the best that can be adopted, and, it is added, the nation desires it.

The accounts from Baden are of the most deplorable character. The insurgents intimated that they wished to capitulate to the force sent against them, but would treat with none but the Government command who begins advanced to review

chosen to quit office rather than be at issue with his supporters at Manchester. Mr. James Wilson (editor of the Economist) is spoken of as Mr. Gibson's successor at the Board of Trade, and there is no doubt that he would fill the office very ably. It is hoped that Mr. Gibson will not abandon his bill for the collecting agricultural statistics which he trought in last session, but which stood over unacted upon. It is a measure of vital importance to all the best interests of the country.

IRELAND .- Nolle prosequis have been entered upon the bills of indictment against Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, and others, on account of informalities, but new indictn are to be made out against them

The following address has been issued to the friends of Ire fand in America, dated

DURLIN, APRIL 22, 1848. You have recently resolved to convene a Convention of the Irishmen of the United States and the two Canadas, to be held at Albany on the third Monday of the month of July. I approve entirely of that Convention, and I look to it for results of the most important character to this nation, but I consider the time fixed for its convocation to be too late, and the plan proposed at New Orleans as defective. Events in Ireland will not allow us to wait for your aid until late in August, as wait we must till then if you do not meet before the end of July. rities at the Paris Bourse. Three per cents, which closed on Tuesday at 41½, closed on Wednesday at 44½, and this morning's express quotes them at 47½. The respective prices of the first process of

because I tesire you to be equal to the occasion now to be presented te Ireland. Summon, therefore, your Convention, summon it quickly, and organize, the contribution you propose to levy for Ireland. Lose not a day in this good work; remember, for every hour you lose Ireland may lose a genera-tion. We do not want you to fight our battles, we have men place whatever share of your worldly goods is superfluous to you at the service of Ireland. TROMAS D'ARCY McGer. P. S. The Council of Three Hundred, which will assemble here before many weeks, will constitute a power with which

Monday wheat rose one shilling, and American sold at 49s. to 51s. Flour remains unchanged. Corn is not in much demand, and limited sales were making at 25s. to 30s. Sub-

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

N pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sacs will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter desig-

Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-two, of range eighteen.

Townships thirty, and fractional townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range nineteen.

Fractional townships tventy-nine and thirty, and townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range twenty.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the twen-y-eighth day of August next, for the disposal of the public ands within the undermentioned townships and fractional North of the base line and west of the fourth principal me-

ridian.
Fractional townships twenty-six and twenty-seven,

Fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nin ownships thirty and thirty-one, of range twenty-three. Fractional townships twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-

At the Land Office at GREEN BAY, cor

Monday, the twenty-first day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.
Townships thirty-five, thirty-six, and thirty-seven

rty-eight, of range twenty-one. Fractional towhships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, and hirty-eight, of range twenty-two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed. But so sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of two weeks.

expiration of two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

By the President.

JAMES K. POLK.

the President.
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any the lands within the townships and fractional townships about enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfact of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, a make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing the notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, other wise such claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,

Commissioner of the General I

OOKS FOR THE YOUNG .- Shoes of Fortune, an OOKS FOR THE YOUNG.—Shoes of Fortune
other Tales, by Hans C. Anderson
Dream of Little Tuk, &c., by the same author
Appleton's Library, for families, comprising many exc
books, by Mary Howitt and other popular authors
Lu Lu Library, plain and colored, for little folks
Harpers' Gir's and Boys' Library, 32 volumes
Swiss Family Robinson and Continuation
Gammer Genrel, famous fairy stories.
For sile by
R. FARNHAM,
may 17
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street

COMMERCE WITH ASIA, &c.

A paper of much commercial and geographic interest was presented to the Senate some to months ago, and was printed by order of that bod It is a memoir on the productive resources and o pabilities for commerce of various countries of As and the Asiatic islands, by AAKON H. PALMER, Es of New York, and comprises 76 printed page The annexed letter to the President and extra

from the memoir will give the reader an idea

Addressed to the President of the United State NEW YORK, JANUARY 10, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting you herewith a b emoir on the present state, productive resources, and ca bilities for commerce, of several of the comparatively unknown countries of the East, which are daily becoming of impo-tance to us in a political as well as commercial point of view and where a new world may be opened to the trading enter countries of the East, which are daily become

rise of our countrymen.

The territories of Oregon and California, now in rapid progress of settlement by enterprising citizens of the United Sta ogether with the great and increasing value of American vigation employed in commerce and the whale fishery in to of our Government, and require the early adoption of a coprehensive system of policy, both for their protection and d velopment, and to secure the permanency of our commerce and maritime supremacy on that ocean. Early measures sho be taken for the reconnoissance and survey of the most feasi be taken for the reconnoissance and survey of the most feasible route for a ship canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific, and also for a railroad from a point on the Mississippi to San Fran or San Diego, in California, to accelerate intercommunic between the different sections of our magnificent republic on both oceans. It is estimated that the American whaling vess different sections of our magnificent and

the Pacific exceed in number 600, and give employment to u wards of 20,000 men; and that during the year suding t 31st December, 1847, the whole number of our merchant we sels which cleared for ports in the Pacific, and to ports in t East Indies, amounted to 181.

East Indies, smounted to 181.

I would also take leave to suggest the im I would also take leave to suggest the importance of an early revision of our commercial convention with Russia of the 5-17th April, 1824, for the admission of our flag into the ports of Siberia, Kamtschatke, the Kurile and Aleutian Islands, in the northern Pacific ocean, as well as those of the Russian colonies on the northwestern coast of America; by which a new and profitable commerce may be opened, mutually beneficial to both nations.

I consider it equally important that our General Russian colonies are considered in the commerce of the commerce o

tually beneficial to both nations.

I consider it equally important that our Government should insist on the right of navigating the grest Manchurian river Amur and its affluents, and of trading with the colonial dependencies of China, upon the same footing as the Russians; and that we claim the further privilege of commercial intercourse at Tinghae, in the Chusan Archipelago. The favorable position of that port, with its safe anchorages, accessible to the largest ships at all seasons, lying near the embouchure of the great Yangtsekang river, and within two days' sail of Japan and Corea, give it superior advantages over every other poor and Corea, give it superior advantages over every other port in China for trade, and as a depot and halting station for the American trans-Pacific line of steamers which it is contempla to establish between Panama and China, in connexion w

The memoir is extracted from my forthcoming work, enti-tled "The Unknown Countries of the East," and is arranged under the following heads, viz :

Siberia, its valuable products and rich gold mines.
 Russian overland trade with China at Kiakta, &c.

4. Island of Tarakay, or Saghalier 5. Russian and Japanese Kurile Islands, &c.

 Steam communication advantages of Chusan, &c. ation with China; supe

7. Special mission to the East; steam navigation on the Indus and Brahmaputra, &c. Extensive caravan trade with Northwestern and Central Asia, &c.

8. Policy of encouraging immigration of Chinese agriculteral laborers to California. Railroad from the Mississippi to the

bay of San Francisco.

9. Ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific; to which are 9. Ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific; to which are appended an outline chart of the coast of Northern Asia and the adjacent islands in the Northern Pacific, and a map of the isthmus of Nicaragua, together with a prospectus of the new work above mentioned, for which your patronage and the aid of Congress is most respectfully solicited, to enable me to complete it under the auspices of our Government according to the plan therein indicated.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant.

excellency's most obedient servant,
AARON H. PALMER.

His Excellency James K. Polk,

Presidents of the U.S., Washington

" In addition to the American treaties with China, Siam Muscat, and Sooloo, the work contains the British and French treaties with China; the British treaties with the independent Eastern nations, excepting those with the native princes whose dominions are within the British East India possessions, or under British protection; and I shall endeavor to give abstracts of the latest European treaties with of the principal oriental languages, with lists of the best grammars, dictionaries, &c., are given for the guidance of the American student.

"The authorities and sources of information for a consider-

Known that public sites will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in Wisconsin, at the periods bereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at the "FALLS OF ST. CROIX RIVER," commencing on Monday, the fourteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz.:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range one.

Townships twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven, of range two.

Townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-two, of range eighteen.

Townships thirty, and fractional townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range nineteen.

Fractional townships tventy-nine and thirty, and townships twenty-range and thirty-two, of range range insection.

"In order to render the work as accurate and comprehensive as possible on the various important subjects of which it treats, I am induced to solicit the aid of Congress, to enable me to visit Europe to procure the latest maps, charts, hydrographical surwys, and reports of scientific explorations in the East by the English, French, Dutch, and Russians, together with official returns of the trade, commerce, &c. of Eastern Africa and Asia. These are chiefly to be found in the India House, Admiralty, House of Lords and House of Commons, London; and in the bureaus of the respective Ministers of Commerce and Marine, at the Hague, Paris, and St. Petersburgh.

"A hydrographical survey of the Archipelago of the Philippine Islands was completed a few years since by order of the Spanish Government and sent to Madrid, a copy of which, as it has not been published, I am solicitous of procuring for the work, as also the latest official returns of the trade and commerce of those islands, which are very productive, with commerce of those islands, which are very productive, with an aggregate population of upwards of 4,200,000. Our trade with the colony, now restricted to Manilla, is of increasing va-

an aggregate population of upwards of 4,200,000. Our trade with the colony, now restricted to Manilla, is of increasing value and importance, and susceptible of greater development by the adoption of a more liberal commercial policy on the part of the Spanish Government.

"The English have lately completed new hydrographical surveys of the east coast of Arabis, the Persian gulf, and a portion of the China seas. They are also progressing with surveys of the Japanese seas, and the coasts of Corea and Manchuria. Baron Melvill de Carabee, an officer of the Dutch navy, has been engaged during the last twelve years in making scientific surveys of the Indian Archipelago and the Dutch East India possessions. The island of Madagascar, the east coast of Africa, and Abyasinia, have recently been surveyed by the French. The Russian surveys of the coasts of Siberia, Manchuria, the Russian surveys of the coasts of Siberia, Manchuria, the Russian and Japanese Kurile islands, and the northern Pacific ocean, are said to be the latest and best extant. These are of special importance to us at the present time, in consequence of the great increase of our commerce and whale fishery in those seas, and the contemplated establishment of a line of American trans-Pacific steamers to China, to connect with the line now in progress from Panama to Oregon. Our present charts of those coasts, islands, and seas are very inaccurate. The American whale ship Lawrence was shipwrecked, as before related, upon a ledge of rocks lying within two degrees of the Kurile islands, not laid down on any chart.

"Besides the above mentioned official authorities. I am deon any chart.
"Besides the above mentioned official authorities, I am de-

"Besides the above mentioned official authorities, I am desirous of consulting the transactions of the principal Asiatic, Oriental, and Geographical Societies of Europe" for the late and valuable information they embody respecting the geography, hydrography, ethnography, &c. of the Eastern countries described in the work—all which would enable me to make it a reliable authority for intelligent legislation and action in the future diplomatic and commercial relations of the United States with the East, greatly enhance the value and utility of the work in every branch of the public service, and also be the means of vastly extending our Oriental commerce. I have reason to believe that the national comity and courtesy of the British, as well as the other foreign Governments, would be extended to me in furtherance of the proposed object, were it sanctioned by the authority of Congress."

"The Royal Geographical Society of Berlin reckons among its members the "Universal" Humboldt, and the eminent geographer Carl Ritter. The works of the former on the geology, orography, &c. of Central Asia, and of the latter on the physical geography of the Asiatic continent, are generally seknowledged to be the best extant.